FBIS DAILY REPORT

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BLOC CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE BEGINS 25 SEP

LD251941 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- An exercise of Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, GDR, Hungarian, Mongolian, Polish, Romanian, and Soviet first aid civil defense platoons started in Hajduszoboszlo, eastern Hungary, Sunday. During the one-week exercise the subunits will carry out tasks in connection with presumed earthquake, railway and road accidents, fire and mass accident.

BLOC TU SECRETARIES ASSESS SOCIAL ISSUES

AU221900 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Prague, 20 Sep (CTK) -- This Tuesday a conference of secretaries of the trade union centers of socialist countries who are responsible for the sphere of social security was opened in Prague. It is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Hungary, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Vietnam. A WFTU representative is also present at the conference.

For 3 days the conference will be assessing the way the trade union centers are realizing the main trends in mutual cooperation in the sphere of social security. The results of these negotiations will become the foundation for elaborating the long-term program of multilateral cooperation of trade union organizations in the socialist countries in this sphere during the years of the coming 5-year plan. The participants will also exchange information on the topical problems of social security in their countries.

ATA COMMENTS ON USSR-EAST EUROPEAN OIL TIES

AU231538 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 23 Sep 83

["Comecon Meeting Under Moscow's Dictate" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, September 23 /ATA/ -- The news agencies report that the representatives of the Comecon member-countries met in Budapest to discuss the problems of oil supplies of the member-countries. The putting again in the agenda of the difficult problems of the crisis and the oil prices goes to show that the disagreement and the worries of the Comecon member-countries over the oil supplies from the Russian metropolis are increasing by every day. 90 per cent of the oil supplies of the Comecon member-countries come from the Soviet Union, but as Moscow has warned recently, the supplies will be reduced even more. Last year the supplies for the East European countries fell by 10 per cent and beginning from April of the current year, the price of the oil sold to the "brother" countries nearly doubled.

But as the taps of the oil "friendship" and "peace" pipelines are more and more turned off for the "allies", who have made colossal investments on their construction, the Soviet social imperialists are supplying the Western market more and more with oil and gas. According to the data released by an OPEC study, the Soviet oil sales to the capitalist countries will double during the next few years.

In order to keep the Comecon member-countries under pressure, to plunge them more deeply on the rails of revisionist integration, the Soviet social imperialists exert pressure on their allies with their oil and army.

CSSR DAILIES DISCUSS CEMA ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

AU2516l6 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 22 September carries on page 6 a 1,000-word article by Boris Latta, entitled "Truth and Fabrications About the 'Crisis' of Socialist Economy: Who is Presenting Dreams as Reality?" After stating that, since CEMA's establishment in 1949, the bourgeois critics and "experts on socialism" have been "striving to discredit the very idea of socialist economic integration" and to "distort the substance of processes which take place in the cooperation of socialist countries," and also the "problems which objectively occur on the complicated path of international economic relations," Latta elaborates on the current "propaganda campaign aimed at 'proving' to the public that the individual countries rallied in the CEMA, as well as the community as a whole, are in a kind of 'crisis.'" He points out that the "antisocialist campaign" in the West is aimed at "interpreting the economic crisis in the West as a general worldwide phenomenon which is not produced by the very essence of capitalism, and simultaneously at denigrating socialism." Latta sees another reason for the Western campaign in the effort to "activate the enemies of international detente, particularly after Ronald Reagan's assuming the office of U.S. President," and to prove the veracity of his "claim about the 'imminent crash' of world socialism." In speaking of the arguments used by the West in its campaign, Latta notes its abuse of the events in Poland to claim that the country's problems are "a 'logical' phenomenon and the result of the socialist system," while absolutely "ignoring the fact that the complications in Poland and in its national economy were not the consequence of the effect of the economic laws of socialism," but occurred solely because "the former Polish leadership violated these laws."

Latta notes another Western argument -- "the abuse of the well-known fact of the slower rate of economic growth in the socialist countries during the last 10 years," in order to claim that its cause lies in a "defective system" and in the "mistakes" made in the "planned management of economy under socialism." This, Latta says, shows the West's regret that the transition of socialism to a market economy has not taken place. "The bourgeois prophets have lately made no secret of the fact that they are disgusted by the development of khozraschet relations -- because their prophecy that the new forms of planning and stimulation in the CEMA countries would end in a so-called bourgeoisation did not materialize."

Latta then quotes V. Pankov's article in the August issue of the CEMA Secretariat's press bulletin on the phenomena of the economic crisis being typical only for the capitalist states and on their being "on no account applicable to the countries of the socialist community as a whole," and cites Pankov's arguments that the "comparison of the current economic situation in the countries of the two social systems clearly proves the advantages of the socialist planned economy."

"As regards the slower advance in the socialist countries," Latta continues, "this is on no account connected with some 'defect in the system.' The fact is very well known that, for instance, the Soviet Union's economic potential achieved such an upsurge at the beginning of the seventies that it became necessary to speed up the utilization of resources in the country's eastern and northern areas in order to ensure its normal functioning and further growth. Such an objective need self-evidently requires enormous additional investments. In most CEMA member-countries the geological conditions for mineral extraction have worsened. The result is the growth of investment expenditures. One must also not forget the socialist countries' growing expenditures in the sphere of freely convertible currencies, caused by the rapid price increases on the world capitalist market. In this connection it is also not negligible that imports from the CEMA states have dropped in view of the crisis in the capitalist countries."

Latta concludes by saying that "the problems with which the countries of the socialist community are currently grappling are the problems of growth, and on no account can be considered an expression of a crisis, as is claimed by the 'experts' in the West."

On the same day, Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech carries on page 2 a 750-word L. Alster article, entitled "Urgent Problems." Alster says that the "inevitability of deepening and consolidating economic and scientific cooperation" of CEMA states is "currently emphasized" by the escalation of certain U.S. and NATO circles' efforts at "economic discrimination against CEMA states, at establishing an economic, trade, and particularly loan, blockade and at meddling in the socialist countries' internal affairs.

Let us mention certain problems of the CEMA community," Alster continues, "which can be called pivotal. It will be inevitable to further expand cooperation in the thrifty and rational use of fuel, power, and raw material resources, including secondary ones. This is necessary for objective reasons, and also in view of the fact that currently the world prices of raw materials are rising again."

Alster states that, "despite undoubted successes, there still exist considerable reserves" in this field, and quotes Oleg Bogomolov's article in MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN to prove this. He then continues: "In view of objective conditions (new deposits in faraway and hardly accessible areas), the Soviet Union can no longer continue increasing its deliveries of energy and raw materials to the other member states, as it did in the past. In certain energy and raw material items the USSR has obviously reached the upper limit (this particularly applies to crude oil) and that is why solving this problem through the common effort within the CEMA framework, and through the increased effort of every member country, continues to be an urgent task. It can be justly called the prerequisite and condition of further economic growth.

"Another important thing," Alster continues, "is to improve the supplies of foodstuffs to the citizens of CEMA states," and to "achieve the greatest possible self-sufficiency in the sphere of food". "Another categorical imperative," Alster continues, "is to deepen cooperation in science and technology," to "concentrate forces and means on the key problems and the main directions of cooperation, especially by speedily applying the results of development and research in production." This matter, Alster states, is "currently the object of systematic attention on the part of the central committees of communist parties in the CEMA countries." He concludes by saying that the approaching 37th CEMA session will be dealing with these issues.

TANZANIAN DELEGATION MEETS ALIA, DEPARTS

AU221904 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, today received the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania led by (Seid Sharif Hamad), member of the party's Central Committee. Comrade Ramiz Alia had a warm discussion with the Tanzanian guests. He expressed the feelings of friendship of the Albanian people for the Tanzanian people and stressed the support given by the people of our country for the just struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, neocolonialism and apartheid, and for their progress and the consolidation of their freedom and independence. Comrade Ramiz Alia expressed the desire to further develop and strengthen relations between Albania and Tanzania in various fields.

The leader of the Tanzanian delegation spoke about his impressions of the visits made in economic and cultural institutions in various districts, showed appreciation for the great progress made in Socialist Albania under the leadership of the party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, and expressed his gratitude for the cordial reception and the support given by the Albanian people to the just struggle of the African peoples for freedom, independence, and social progress.

The reception was attended by Xhorxhi Robo, secretary of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, and Sokrat Plaka, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The delegation left Albania today.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SWEDEN

AU241324 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] An agreement on a program of cultural, artistic, scientific, and educational exchanges between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Kingdom of Sweden for the period 1983-4 and 1984-5 was signed in Stockholm on 22 September 1983. The document was signed on the Albanian side by Jorgo Melica, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, and on the Swedish side by Anders Klasson, director of the Swedish Institute.

The ceremony was attended by members of both delegations. Izedin Hajdini, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialst Republic of Albania in the Kingdom of Sweden, was also present.

BRIEFS

DPRK EMBASSY RECEPTION -- On the occasion of the national day, the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, Im Kong-su ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception at the embassy this evening. The reception was attended by Besnik Bekteshi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs; Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; Sihat Tozaj, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Jashar Menzelxhiu, chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, and others. The reception was also attended by heads and officials of diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 8 Sep 83 AU]

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL -- Francisco Lopez Camarra, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived in our country today. He was welcomed at the airport by Jovan Antoni, chief of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 8 Sep 83 AU]

BTA CARRIES COMMENTARY ON U.S. IN LEBANON

AU231337 Sofia BTA in English 0850 GMT 23 Sep 83

["'Peacemaking' a la Washington" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA) -- "Some have very quickly forgotten the lesson from Vietnam -- it is much easier to trample in the swamp than to get out of it," writes Mr Ivan Gloushkov in a commentary, carried in ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME on the growing US interference in Lebanon.

The author underlines the latest discrepancy between words and deeds of official Washington", having in mind the U.S. President Reagan's assurances made a year ago that the U.S. Marines went to Lebanon in order "to ensure peace" and that they "in no case will stay there for more than 30 days" and "will not participate directly in the armed conflicts". In order to excuse the present gross interference, Mr Reagan uses once again an argument so well-known, that the US Marines' presence on the Lebanese territory is allegedly due to "a vital necessity" of the US interests.

"It is not a secret to anyone what these interests are dictated from -- to involve Lebanon in the Camp David orbit and thus to weaken further the Arab front against Israel and to convert the country into a strategic place of arms for extending the US military presence and interference in the Middle East", the author stresses. As another reason for the US interference the author gives Washington's wish to frighten Syria and the other forces of the Arab world which refuse to submit to the US-Israeli dictate.

Mr Gloushkov stresses that contrary to its mission the USA has declared, it does not make peace but fans out still further the inter-Lebanese conflict -- "in other words to the destabilizing effect of the Israeli occupation the destabilizing factor of the US military presence is added", the author writes in conclusion.

TANCHEV HEADS DELEGATION TO UN MEETING

AU241825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Petur Tanchev has departed for New York. He is heading the Bulgarian delegation to the forthcoming unofficial meeting of state and government leaders at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. This meeting is being convened at the initiative of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In the meantime, political discussion is beginning at the 38th UN General Assembly session. This session is devoted mainly to the vitally important questions of stopping the arms race and consolidating international security.

BULGARIAN-ECUADORAN COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

AU241800 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Sep 83 p 2

[Joint Bulgarian-Ecuadoran communique issued at the end of the official visit of Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister of foreign relations of Ecuador, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 17 to 21 September]

[Text] At the invitation of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister of foreign relations of Ecuador, visited Bulgaria from 17 to 21 September 1983.

The Minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Ecuador was received by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council; Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly. He laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's monument and visited Varna.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister of foreign relations of Ecuador, held official talks at which they reviewed bilateral relations between the two countries and exchanged opinions on topical international issues.

Satisfaction was expressed at the development of bilateral cooperation and the necessity was pointed out to consolidate and expand political, economic and cultural relations between Bulgaria and Ecuador. The two ministers established that the exchange of delegations as well as direct contacts between cultural, scientific, and other institutions are contributing to the better mutual understanding between the two peoples and countries.

The two ministers expressed their conviction that the consolidation of economic ties is of mutual interest and confirmed the necessity of adopting specific new measures for the further development of relations in this sphere.

An agreement on cooperation in the field of culture, science, and education was signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Ecuador during the visit. The two sides expressed the view that the document signed will give new impetus to the expansion of friendly relations between Bulgaria and Ecuador. The two sides agreed to establish a program of consultations at various levels on questions of mutual interest. The two ministers stated that their countries' stands on the international issues discussed are similar or coincide.

The two ministers expressed their serious concern over the exacerbation of the international situation, the intensification of tension, and the existence of contradictions in individiual parts of the world, pointing out that the efforts of all states at the present moment must be aimed at preserving and consolidating peace in the world, preventing a nuclear war, and stopping the arms race. The necessity was stressed to quickly adopt specific measures for bringing about the limitation and reduction of armaments, in particular nuclear weapons, for banning chemical and other types of mass destruction weapons, and for preventing the use of space for military purposes.

The two sides denounced rearmament, which results in distrust and suspicion among the peoples and deprives them of great economic resources which could successfully be used in the struggle against poverty, starvation, and illiteracy. The two sides noted that the signing of a treaty between the Warsaw Pact and NATO blocs on the renunciation of the use of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations between them would be of great significance and would represent a genuine contribution not only to the allevation of tension and the consolidation of peace and security, but also to the pursuit of the process of detente in Europe and throughout the world. Satisfaction was expressed at the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of CSCE member-countries, which undoubtedly represents an important contribution to the cause of peace and detente on the continent and throughout the world.

The two ministers stated that the declaration adopted at the Prague conference of Warsaw Pact member-countries represents a positive contribution to the salvation of universal peace.

The two sides expressed their great concern at the plans to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which will lead to a drastic intensification of tension in this area and throughout the world and is likely to provoke a new increase in the arms race with unpredictible consequences for mankind.

The two ministers stressed the importance of the idea of establishing nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world and in Europe and of the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, explained the efforts and peaceful initiatives of the countries of the socialist community in overcoming the trend of confrontation and in further pursuing the process of detente.

He pointed out that the People's Republic of Bulgaria wholeheartedly supports the most recent Soviet proposals on the limitation of nuclear weapons on the European Continent and expressed his high appreciation for the Soviet Union's unilateral decision not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The minister of foreign relations of Ecuador briefed the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on the present status of the Ecuadoran-Peruvian territorial problem and declared that the Government of Ecuador is making all efforts to achieve a just and peaceful settlement of this problem. The two ministers expressed their concern about the increase of tension in Central America and the Caribbean, declaring that the establishment of peace in that area must be achieved without interference from abroad, based on the observance of the sovereignty of the countries there, and on letting them decide their own fate and settle their controversial problems by peaceful means.

The two sides expressed support for the member-countries of the "Contadora" Group whose proposals are opening realistic opportunities for the achievement of peace and for establishing good-neighborly relations in the area.

The two sides denounced colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid in all its forms.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) must be settled along the path of negotiations between the two contesting sides within the framework of the United Nations, on the basis of the resolutions adopted by that organization.

The situation in other regions of the world was also discussed during the talks. Concern was expressed over the further aggravation of the Middle East conflict. In discussing the situation in southern Africa, the two ministers expressed themselves in favor of promptly granting independence to Namibia in accordance with the existing UN resolutions.

The ministers of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Republic of Ecuador expressed their high appreciation for the role of the nonaligned countries, for the results of the work of the seventh summit conference of this movement held in New Delhi, for their struggle to alleviate international tension and consolidate world peace, and for their efforts to establish economic relations based on equal rights. The two sides confirmed their adherence to the goals and principles laid down in the UN Charter, stressing the necessity to enhance the role of this organization as an effective instrument for preserving peace and international security, and for developing cooperation among all states.

The two ministers expressed themselves in favor of equal rights of states, noninterference, and renunciation of the threat and use of force in international relations. They spoke in favor of a peaceful settlement of conflicts, self-determination of peoples, and the development of a just and equal basis in international cooperation.

In conformity with the UN resolutions for the establishment of a new international economic order and on the reorganization of international economic relations, the two ministers agreed that thorough changes must be brought about in these relations, and that discrimination in international trade must be eliminated. They expressed themselves against the use of economic relations as a means of exerting political pressure.

The two ministers pointed out the validity of the principles and goals contained in the Charter on Economic Obligations and Rights of States, expressing their confidence that the implementation of this document will consolidate peace and international security. The two sides stressed the sovereign right of all states freely to exploit their own natural resources.

The two sides expressed their wish to sign in the near future a consular convention as well as other documents likely to contribute to the expansion of bilateral economic and trade relations.

They expressed their satisfaction at the talks held in a spirit of mutual understanding. The talks are likely to give new impetus to the development of mutual relations for the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of universal peace.

Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister of foreign relations of Ecuador, expressed his gratitude for the cordial hospitality accorded to him by the government and people of Bulgaria and addressed an invitation to Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, to visit the Republic of Ecuador.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, accepted the invitation with pleasure. The exact date of the visit will be settled through diplomatic channels.

MLADENOV MEETS WITH CUBAN LEADERS, DEPARTS

Talks With Castro

AU242020 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Havana, Sept 24 (BTA special corr) -- Yesterday the first Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and President of the State and the Ministerial Councils of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro received the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria Petur Mladenov, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Cuba. Mr Fidel Castro and Mr Petur Mladenov conversed on the economic, the scientific, technological, (?educational), and cultural development of the two countries, and on their links of cooperation. After stressing that peace in the world [words indistinct] because of the aggressive policy of imperialism, Mr Castro and Mr Mladenov pointed to the need of urgent [word indistinct] to defuse the threat of a world conflict and the need of efforts to preserve peace in the world. Mr Petur Mladenov extended greetings to Mr Fidel Castro from the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

The meeting proceeded in cordial atmosphere.

Received by Rodriguez

AU242017 Sofia BTA in English 1834 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Havana, Sept 24 (BTA special corr) -- The member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and Minister for Foreign Affairs Petur Mladenov, who is paying an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Cuba, was received yesterday by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and deputy chairman of the State and the Ministerial Council of Cuba, Mr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. Mr Mladenov and Mr Rodriguez conversed on some bilateral questions and on a number of topical international issues.

Yesterday Mr Jesus Montane, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and chief of the International Relations Department with the CC, received Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria. A conversation was held on the links between the two parties and on some major problems of the international communist and workers' movement.

Leaves Cuba

AU251924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] On 25 September Comrade Petur Mladenov departed from Havana. He made a 4-day official and friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of his counterpart, Isicoro Malmierca.

LEADERS APPEARANCES REPORTED 17-24 SEP

AU241831 [Editorial report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its newscasts between 17 and 24 September, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcast noted in parentheses):

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, attended a theater performance in Sofia devoted to the September 1923 uprising. (1730 GMT 19 September) Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, visited Shumen Okrug where he met the local BCP okrug committee and praised the agricultural plan implementation. (1730 GMT 19 September) Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a scientific conference held in Sofia to mark the 60th anniversary of the 1923 September uprising. (1500 GMT 20 September)

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, inaugurated several new buildings in her native town of Byala Slatina. (0900 GMT 21 September) She also attended a women activists meeting in the same town (1930 GMT 21 September) and a meeting devoted to the 1923 September uprising. (1730 GMT 21 September)

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a meeting devoted to the 1923 September uprising anniversary in Sofia. (1730 GMT 21 September) Pencho Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a festive meeting in Nova Zagora marking the 60th anniversary of the 1923 September uprising. (1730 GMT 21 September)

Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and BCP Central Committee Politburo member; Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member; as well as Stoyan Mikhaylov and Kiril Zarev, secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, attended a celebration on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the September 1923 uprising in September city. (0900 GMT 22 September)

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a celebration on the occasion of the 1923 September uprising anniversary in the town of Krivodol. (1300 GMT 24 September)

SEPTEMBER 1923 ANNIVERSARY RALLY REPORTED

AU231715 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Our people festively celebrated the 60th anniversary of the glorious September 1923 uprising. Wreaths and flowers of gratitude cover the monuments to the heroes who rose to armed struggle for the establishment of a workers' and peasants' government. Our socialist motherland will always remember and revere the memory of these heroes.

On this occasion thousands of people gathered from all over the country and from the militant Mikhaylovgrad Okrug in the town of Mikhaylovgrad today. The following officials attended the clebration as guests of honor: Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filopov, Dobri Dzhurov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadiniski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Milkhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, as well as Anastas Purvan first secretary of the Mikhaylovgrad Okrug BCP Committee, and surviving veterans of the September uprising.

Nikolay Georgiev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] permanent board, and deputy chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, opened the festive meeting.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense, delivered an address on the heroic deeds of the September 1923 uprising.

DZHUROV ADDRESSES SEPTEMBER UPRISING RALLY

AU231042 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 23 Sep

[Text] Mikhaylovgrad, Sep 23 (BTA) -- Thousands of Bulgarians gathered at a national rally here today to honour the immortal feat and self-sacrifice of the known and unknown participants in the September anti-fascist uprising of 1923, the center of which was Mikhaylovgrad.

The solemn celebrations of the uprising's 60th anniversary was attended by party and state leaders, participants in the uprising.

In his speech Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defense, said: "We all take pride in the September epopee because it is one of those epic events in Bulgaria's heroic 13-century history which asserted our people as a consistent fighter against oppression and obscurantism, for freedom and social progress".

He emphasized the importance of the heroic feat of the Bulgarian workers and peasants who, led by the Communist Party, faced up to the rising fascist threat and tried to bar its way.

Mr Dobri Dzhurov noted that the September uprising was not a spontaneous revolt of despair but an organized bold step towards the victory over the bourgeois obscurantism. He stressed: "In the extremely complicated conditions of 1923 the party of the Bulgarian Communists showed political maturity and manliness, managed to adopt and use part of the ideological and tactical weapons of the Bolsheviks and successfully combined the socialist and democratic goals in the struggle of the workers' masses against fascism."

The September uprising, the speaker went on, is a bright echo of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Mr Dobri Dzhurov emphasized that the uprising had become a turning point in the party's Leninisation, raised its prestige in the world as a militant revolutionary party which definitely learned from Lenin's Bolshevik Party and was creatively applying its experience in the complicated conditions of class struggle in Bulgaria.

During the preparations for and the uprising itself the party accumulated rich experience in waging an armed struggle and forming its own armed forces. He added that the archetype of today's people army was laid in the rebels' armies and groups.

Mr Dobri Dzhurov emphasized that the September uprising stirred up a strong response in the international communist and workers' movement, unmasked the bestial essence of fascism and set an example of the way and need of fighting it.

He stressed: "Seasoned and steeled in the fierce class battle, armed with Lenin's great ideas, the BCP grew into a brave revolutionary vanguard not only of the working class but of the whole working people as well." Communists, agrarians and non-party members, workers, peasants and employees, workers in the cultural and scientific front, all are marching in united ranks today. With their selfless work they built today's prosperous socialist Bulgaria striding in the foreranks of mankind's progress, a solid link of the socialist community.

Dwelling on the international situation, Army General Dobri Dzhurov pointed out that the warmongers of the USA and NATO were fiercely pushing the arms race and doing monstrous provocations such as the flight of the South Korean jetliner over the territory of the USSR.

The speaker stressed: "A sound guarantee for the defence of the world peace from the encroachments of the warmongers are the valiant allied armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states led by the invincible Soviet Army. The Bulgarian soldiers are prepared at any time, if required, to start a sacred battle to defend our inviolable borders, to defend the cause of peace and socialism.

ZHIVKOV SPEECH AT DIPLOMATS' DINNER 16 SEP

AU221611 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Sep 83 pp 1, 6

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, at 16 September Smolyan dinner for chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen,

Esteemed comrades,

I most cordially thank you for responding to my invitation to meet again, this time in the hospitable Rodopa area. Our meetings asserted themselves as a good and useful tradition. I think that they are an expression of our mutual desire to live in understanding and cooperation with the peoples you represent in Bulgaria. Our meetings are not only useful, but pleasant. I am sure that this will also be the case with this meeting. Frankly, when I began preparing myself for the meeting with you I intended to inform you in detail on Bulgaria's political and economic situation. However, after I thought about it I decided that this was hardly necessary. Why? Because you are all well acquainted with the successes and difficulties of our development. I would not be surprised if in some areas you are even better informed than I. Nevertheless, even in a few words only, I would like to stress that we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the manner in which our country is developing. The pace of our economic growth is high and stable. The people's material and spiritual well-being is growing.

We are paying exceptionally great attention to perfecting the economic mechanism in our country. As you know, for this purpose we worked out and are now in the process of introducing the new economic approach and its mechanism. After a detailed nationwide discussion we began creating the new Labor Code. We adopted new measures on increasing the role of the working collective as an owner of the socialist property. In May of this year we had a national conference at which we posed the question of the quality of our production. The problems of quality will also be the theme of the national party conference, which will take place next year.

All this is subordinated to our effort to make our economy even more effective by opening the road for the intensive factors of economic development, and for a broader utilization of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, so that on this basis we can give a new and powerful impetus to constructing socialist society in Bulgaria.

We attribute great significance to perfecting our political system. In this area our efforts are directed toward further developing socialist democracy, and toward creating even better conditions for real and active participation of every Bulgarian citizen in solving the social issues. We aim at truly great goals. We know that they require much time and work. However, we are confident that we shall achieve them. The most important reason for this confidence is the steady support our people render the policy of the party and state.

Dear guests,

Legends have it that it was here that Orpheus, the legendary Thracean singer, sang his songs. Preserved until today in the melodic Rodopa tunes, his songs resound in this marvellous corner of our motherland. Stepping on this soil, we Bulgarians have the feeling that we are making a pilgrimage and pay our respect to its heroic and tough people, who defended their national originality throughout difficult historic trials.

Today our kind hosts afforded us the opportunity to become acquainted with the renewed city of Smolyan, a city which harmonically combines traditional and modern characteristics, and has entered the new life deeply and irreversably.

I suppose that all of you, who know our country well, will agree with me: Smolyan is a city of unmatched natural charm and architectural image, a real pearl of the Rodopa area.

Esteemed guests,

Our meeting is taking place in the calm fall days of September. Unfortunately, the political fall this year is pregnant with a menacing danger to peace and the planet's future. A really "hot" fall.

I remember the 1976 Gabrovo meeting with the diplomatic missions. Then, after signing the Helsinki Conference Final Act, I, my guests, and even all European and world peoples were optimistic. Today, however, only a few days after the conclusion of the Madrid meeting, our feelings are different. We greet the unanimous adoption of the Final Document, which can facilitate the healing of our continent's climate.

However, we cannot ignore the fact that simultaneously with the tendencies of Madrid, other dangerous tendencies continue to exist in international life, and that there are forces, whose actions lack political realism and responsibility for mankind's future.

In the tense atmosphere which has formed, the socialist community's states proposed at the beginning of the year a broad program of initiatives, which could lead Europe out of the arms race's dead end. I will not dwell in detail on the proposals included in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-countries. These proposals were repeated and further worked out in the declaration of the July Moscow meeting. Our position was outlined in the two documents clearly, honestly, and categorically. We would like to believe that the outstretched hand will be grasped -- in the name of peace, security, and our planet's life. We all need peace, security, and calm, so that every people of out stormy world, striving toward progress, can follow the chosen road.

You have the opportunity to follow the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria from close range. Naturally, our efforts aim first of all toward the Balkans. We strive to strengthen and expand the goodneighborly relations with all Balkan peoples. We sincerely wish and work for a calm atmosphere in the Balkans. As you know, led by this noble goal, we proposed from the rostrum of the 12th BCP Congress to sign a code on goodneighborly relations with all Balkan states. I would also like to recall our proposal to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone.

I would like to declare once again: The People's Republic of Bulgaria is ready to develop and expand its relations with all world states, regardless of their socio-political system. We are deeply convinced that the economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation among peoples serves the cause of peace and social progress.

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen,

Esteemed comrades,

As representatives of your states in the People's Republic of Bulgaria you are making a substantial contribution to developing relations between our countries and peoples. I would like to thank you for the efforts you make and assure you that the State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria will render you further assistance and cooperation, and thus facilitate the implementation of your highly responsible mission.

Please allow me to propose a toast:

-- to understanding and peace among nations;

-- to world peace;

-- to you countries' prosperity;

-- Cheers!

REPORTAGE ON CPSU CC DELEGATION VISIT

Received by Balev

AU231950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Comrade Milko Balev received the visiting CPSU Central Committee delegation, headed by Yegor Ligachev, head of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The meeting, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Comrade Georgi Atanasov, and by Georgi Grigorov, head of the BCP Central Committee Organizational Department, and by Todor Stoyanov, deputy head of the Foreign Policy and International Relations Department of the BCP Central Committee.

Ends Visit 23 Sep

AU251459 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The visit of the CPSU Central Committee delegation has ended. The delegation was headed by Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department. The Soviet delegation held talks with a Bulgarian BCP Central Committee delegation, headed by Comrade Milko Balev. Experience was exchanged on the activities of the two fraternal parties on questions of organizational work.

FURTHER COMMENTARY ON BUSH VIENNA SPEECH

Vanke Commentary

LD231231 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Commentary by our editor, Radko Vanke, is a reaction to the latest attacks by U.S. Vice President George Bush on the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the GDR: During his visit to Romania and Hungary, George Bush did not try to hide that his visit to these countries should in the first place demonstrate the U.S. policy of the so-called differentiated approach, that is, taking an individual attitude to individual socialist countries. He confirmed this stance in the last part of his African-European journey in Vienna. He did not dwell so much on the results achieved in the talks in Bucharest and Budapest, but he concentrated on gross attacks against the rest of the socialist countries. He used as a springboard the hackneyed song about the alleged violation of human rights in the USSR, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. He topped it all with a claim that the GDR and Bulgaria, as agents of the USSR, train and arm terrorists.

That this really is a pretext is shown by what he said in Budapest where he expressed regret over the fact that small states are drawn into the U.S.-USSR tension. These words could hardly be understood otherwise than as a reaction to the fact that the socialist states, the Warsaw Pact members, explicitly support the Soviet effort to halt deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles in five West European countries of NATO -- the very step with which Washington is drawing Europe into a dangerous nuclear strategy. This is why the representatives of the GDR and Czechoslovakia expressed their agreement with the standpoint of the Soviet Government on implementing the necessary measures for the defense of the socialist states if the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles takes place. Therefore, th se taking part in Tuesday's conference in Moscow of secretaries of the Central Committees of communist and workers parties of the socialist countries for international and ideological issues emphasized that it is necessary to act firmly against all actions directed toward the achievement of U.S. military superiority. The meeting noted the great importance of the new initiatives of the socialist countries directed toward averting a dangerous growth of feverish armament, especially nuclear armament, and toward limitation and liquidation of arms. Those taking part in the meeting said it is important that, at the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States, a mutually acceptable agreement is attained in a spirit of cooperation, responsibility, and equality that would fulfill the dreams of the European nations. It is a natural that the party representatives from Hungary and Romania should take part in the Moscow meeting. They also spoke, in the interest of the peoples of their countries and of the peoples of all Europe, against Washington's nuclear hazard. Can this sort of attitude be described, in the words of George Bush, as being drawn into the U.S.-USSR tension? This is an impertinence, like the gross attacks and lies addressed to the selected socialist countries. It is nothing else than an attempt by Washington to drive a wedge between the socialist countries.

Kubin Assails Statement

AU261111 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Sep 83 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin article: "Mr Bush's Ill-Bred Speculations"]

[Text] In the course of his central European tour, U.S. Vice President George Bush came to Vienna; he came there definitely not to listen to the sweet tones of the Strauss waltzes, but rather to let people hear what he himself can intone.

And, as he obviously recently learned from his President, he uttered very harsh tones indeed. Actually, impertinent, rude attacks against the Soviet Union have currently become notoriously habitual for the White House, and any pretext is considered by the official U.S. representatives good enough for coarse sallies against the socialist countries. This also applies to such staged provocations as the case of the South Korean Boeing that was misued for U.S. espionage tasks.

This time Bush prepared his harsh-sounding score for presentation at the Austrian Society for Foreign Politics. Of course, his behavior toward his hosts was "gentlemanly" and, essentially, he let their affairs in peace. On the other hand, he assailed all the more savagely their neighbors -- the socialist countries. He particularly took their coordinated foreign policy to task because they are allegedly orienting it "in line with Moscow." A well-mannered person could say that it would not have been very modest of him to want them to orient this policy in line with Washington. But Bush has quite immodestly dared to do this. In this connection he began talking about a new American policy of differentiating between the socialist countries, on the basis of an "individual approach," as he said. He promised that the United States would establish closer political, economic, and cultural contacts with such countries as Hungary and Romania which, allegedly, are manifesting a "greater openness"; and on the other hand, it will not "reward closed societies and militant foreign policies." In this context he branded Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria as belonging to the latter species; but even Poland was not left unclassified. The U.S. Government will, allegedly, now deal increasingly with future American financial aid to Warsaw. It will, of course, not support the economy of a country in which the government has rejected "the most basic reforms," he said -- "reforms" according to the American "reformers."

Were Bush working in the insurance business, things would be easier for him. He would categorically divide us into "bonus" and "malus" -- into good and bad -- and he would set the "premiums" accordingly. But as things are, his attempt to classify and differentiate the socialist countries is merely an ill-bred speculation which will not work out for the United States. The "foreign currency allocation" from America is a much too hackneyed a trap for this as was proved, for instance, by the results of enormous dollar debts in certain countries. The American politicians' attempts to break up the unity of socialist countries with the help of a "differentiated approach" are not a recent thing. The consistent coordinated peace foreign policy pursued by the countries of the socialist community, their common course in the interests of peace and security, tellingly testify that their people will not retreat before American threats or promises.

But the peculiar thing is that Bush and his coarse sallies against Austria's socialist neighbors have left his Vienna hosts much too tepid. None of the offical representatives has protested against them. Bush's verbal attacks not only contradict the principles of a guest's proper behavior, they also contradict the principles governing the neutrality of the Austrian Republic. This neutrality statute was also signed by the United States. Or has the United States trampled underfoot this international document, too? One could assume this, judging by Bush's provocative speech.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS MEET USSR'S RYABOV

Lenart Receives Ryabov

LD211218 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] In Bratislava today Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries.

They discussed questions of mutual cooperation between the two countries in the fields of nuclear power, engineering, construction of investment units, and other possibilities for the development of scientific-technological cooperation.

Strougal Receives Ryabov

LD241408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, today in the Hrzan Palace in Prague received Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. He informed his guest of the tasks and aims that Czechoslovakia is pursuing in the economic sphere, stressing the importance of the further expansion and deepening of production cooperation and specialization between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Both officials discussed some questions and topics connected with, in particular, further cooperation in nuclear energy and the coordination of both countries on third markets.

Jakes Meets With Ryabov

LD241527 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met today in Prague with Yakov Ryabov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. They assessed the current level of mutual economic, scientific and technological cooperation and foreign trade relations, and expressed interest on both sides in further deepening these relations.

CHNOUPEK TO VISIT USSR 'END OF SEPTEMBER'

LD232047 Prague CTK in English 1830 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will pay a working visit to the Soviet Union at the end of September.

STROUGAL RECEIVES IRANIAN ENERGY MINISTER

LD230116 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal stressed the importance of peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems when he received Iranian Energy Minister Hassan Ghafuri-Fard here on Thursday. Lubomir Strougal voiced Czechoslovakia's interest in deeper relations with Iran and emphasized that his country could play a bigger role in Iranian industrialization programs.

The Iranian guest appreciated the results of Iranian-Czechoslovak cooperation and indicated possibilities of its promotion in the sphere of production and training of personnel for the Iranian economy.

STROUGAL INVOLVED IN AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT

NC241140 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Prague, Sept 24 (AFP) -- Czechoslovak President Lubomir Strougal was recently involved in a road accident in which two of his escorts were casualties, it was learnt here.

A government spokesman confirmed two-week-old specualtion about the accident but did not give any information about its date or place. President Strougal was not hurt in the accident, but "two people accompanying him were injured," the spokesman said.

There has been speculation that the escorts were two policemen, killed when their advance car in the presidential motorcade hit a truck. That the incident was not announced in the state-controlled media is not unusual. An illness which prevented President Strougal from exercising his functions for three months earlier this year also went unreported.

COMMENTARY ON 'FORGED' CARDINAL TOMASEK LETTER

LD242258 Prague Domestic Service in Czeck 1630 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Commentary by editor Jiri Cedrovsky]

[Excerpts] Forged letters have, among other things, played a role, a fateful role, in history. This time our country is the target of a hostile campaign. The reason for it is the alleged letter of Cardinal Tomasek in which he allegedly protests, and I quote: against the oppression of the Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia. The archbishop of Prague has said that he has never written anything like it, signed, or sent it anywhere. It would seem that a statement of such a high church personality would be enough for those who forged the letter to stop, especially after one Josef Zverina publicly claimed that he was the author of the letter.

However, those who thrive on fabrication and manipulation of public opinion have decided something else: It does not matter who the author of the letter is, the main thing is that the pamphlet exists. It does not matter to them that they have discredited and grossely insulted a man. The main thing is that they can slander Czechoslovakia. Cardinal Tomasek is not important anymore, it has nothing to do with the archbishop of Prague who, and I quote the British DAILY EXPRESS: was not allowed, allegedly by Communists, to meet the pope in Vienna. The fact that Cardinal Tomasek, in a letter, and this was a real letter, dated 15 August, apologized to Austrian Cardinal Koenig and did not go to Austria is of secondary importance for the DAILY EXPRESS.

There is something quite different at stake here. The target of the slanderous campaign is a socialist state, Socialist Czechoslovakia; and the aim of the slanders is to make people believe that believers in Czechoslovakia are persecuted, that they are some kind of martyrs of the space age. The affair with the spurious letter did not start yesterday. It is somewhat older than that. But, despite this, it has reappeared. Why? The explanation is very simple indeed. It fits logically in with the wave of hysteria started by Western propaganda against socialist countries. The incident with the South Korean aircraft; the anticommunist speech of U.S. Vice President Bush in Vienna; Reagan's exclamations that communism belongs on the rubbish heap of history; provocations against citizens of socialist countries in London, New York, Brussels and in other places; attacks on Czechoslovakia and Poland are all parts of one chain.

We are witnessing and experiencing a psychological war waged by world reaction against socialism. We are witnessing and experiencing a fierce and hostile campaign by those who do not shrink from lies, deceit, and false letters. We can see how far people, whose basic credo is pathological anticommunism, are prepared to go.

SLOVAK ZVAZARM HEAD DISCUSSES PARAMILITARY TASKS

AU2212461 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 20 September 1983 carries on page 3 a 1,800-word interview given by Major General Egyd Pepich, chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the Union for Cooperation with the Army (ZVAZARM), to PRAVDA editor Peter Ondera. No date or place is given. The interview, entitled "Criteria of Evaluation -- Fulfillment of Tasks for the Czechoslovak People's Army," is preceded by a passage stating that the Fourth Slovak ZVAZARM Congress will convene in Bratislava on 15 October 1983, will last 2 days, and will "balance the results achieved by the members of this paramilitary patriotic organization in Slovakia since the preceding congress in 1978; evaluate the share of the Slovak ZVAZARM organization in the fulfillment of ZVAZARM's nationwide tasks; and formulate the main directions of work in the following period."

In speaking of ZVAZARM's main activity, Pepich stresses its political-educational orientation and states: "It can be said that during the last 5 years we have succeeded in consolidating the system of political educational work and in more positively influencing the minds of the members, particularly young members, of our organization, but also the public. We oriented ourselves primarily toward consolidating socialist patriotism and socialist internationalism. The upsurge of our country's economy, the improvement of living standards, and the upsurge of science and technology, of culture and sports, provided us with many arguments for deepening the relationship between ZVAZARM members and their fatherland. The results of this trend in political-educational work were particularly manifested in the ZVAZARM members' active participation in the task fulfillment in our national economy. We also strove to influence nonmembers. For this we made use of various paramilitary-technical and paramilitary-sports events. The number of such events increased from year to year."

In speaking of ZVAZARM's position in the CSSR's National Front, Pepich notes that the Sixth National ZVAZARM Congress had set the task of increasing the number of members to 1 million, one third being in Slovakia. Currently, he says, the Slovak ZVAZARM has almost 362,000 members, almost 56,000 of them women and 76,000 of them young people under 15 years of age; and the Slovak Central ZVAZARM School has trained to date more than 5,000 functionaries of elected bodies, paramilitary-educational workers, and ZVAZARM apparatus staff. Pepich stresses that "we will always assess the results of our work primarily according to how we fulfill the tasks for the Czechoslovak People's Army."

In elaborating on these tasks for the army, Pepich then states that all tasks in training conscripts were fulfilled in the past 5 years: "We have prepared the required number of experts in individual military disciplines -- drivers, operating and technical radar staff, radio operators, paratroopers, and so forth." He continues, adding: "Currently more than 4,000 trainers, political workers, and chiefs of centers [nacelnici stredisk] are working in our paramilitary training centers. In this sector we closely cooperate with military formations, administrations, and schools, as well as with the command of the Eastern Military Okrug."

In speaking of the forms of this cooperation, Pepich states that "the officers, junior officers [praporcici] on active service, and noncommissioned officers on basic service are our helpers in paramilitary training"; particularly "reserve officers and junior officers who are ZVAZARM members" are of great help, he continues, "and the same applies to our common effort to prepare cadres for civil defense, in realizing the unified system of paramilitary education for the population."

Asked about the material base of ZVAZARM's activities, Pepich says: "Since 1978 we have taken over the operation of a further 11 large paramilitary-technical and paramilitary-sports facilities worth Kcs31 million." He then enumerates some of the facilities that the organization has and notes its efforts to enhance the material base, particularly in "electro-acoustics, video-technology, amateur radio, model-building, motorization, and aviation."

In connection with ZVAZARM's "extensive participation in political and social life," Pepich states that it now has "more than 4,000 basic organizations in cities, rural areas, and plants" and that it "influences a considerable number of citizens. Our members include more than 2,000 deputies on all levels of representative bodies," he says.

Speaking of the topics of the approaching Slovak ZVAZARM congress, Pepich states: "In the political-educational work we will be concerned with more mass-oriented and effective work by functionaries and paramilitary-educational workers in the fulfillment of topical and long-term tasks of the CPCZ's paramilitary policy. We want to mobilize the members even more emphatically for a good and efficient fulfillment of tasks which will follow from the resolutions of the Seventh Statewide ZVAZARM Congress. This means that, primarily, we want to achieve a higher level in felfilling the demands placed by the Czechoslovak Armed Forces on the training of conscripts, soldiers in reserve, and cadres for civil defense. We want to deepen further our joint course with the Czechoslovak People's Army, the national committees and their commissions for paramilitary education, and the National Front organizations. We will be devoting greater attention to organizations, and particularly the youth, in plants and apprentice schools, as well as to cooperation with plants and enterprises and their economic staffs. We consider it particularly necessary to stress this field of activity -- we want to enhance the participation of plants and enterprises in the solution of problems connected with paramilitary training, in establishing conditions for the activity of voluntary workers in the conscripts' training centers and for an adequate social appreciation of their work." Pepich then speaks of the "wish to deepen the paramilitary nature of ZVAZARM's hobby activities "and its share in the polytechnical education of youth; and of the need to improve the structure of the member base and the standards of management and political-organizational work in all ZVAZARM committees and bodies.

NEW WHOLESALE, PROCUREMENT PRICES IN AGRICULTURE

AU251818 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Editorial: "New Procurement Prices"]

[Text] As of next year, there will be an increase in the national economy in the wholesale prices of fuels, power, and some raw and other materials as well as freight tariffs. This increase concerns the entire national economy and, hence, also agriculture. Following these adjustments, the agricultural enterprises' material costs will increase by an average of 4 percent; the wholesale prices of fodder mixtures alone will increase by an average of 1.9 percent.

An important feature of the new price adjustment is the principle that agriculture will not have to cover the consequences of the increase from its own pockets. Our supreme bodies, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Presidium of the CSSR Government, approved a simultaneous increase in the procurement prices of agricultural produce and adjustments of some other economic instruments to make up for the higher production costs arising from the agricultural enterprises from the more expensive production assets and supplies they purchase.

The equation is clear. The new adjustment of wholesale prices of commodities supplied to agriculture will increase the agricultural enterprises' material and capital investment costs by approximately Kcs3.7 billion. To compensate them for the increased costs, the procurement prices of agricultural products are being increased as of the beginning of next year and some other economic instruments are also being adjusted.

All this will increase the agricultural enterprises' revenues by Kcs3 billion. The remaining Kcs0.7 billion will be granted to agriculture in the form of subsidies supporting the amelioration of agricultural land, intensification programs, and stabilization of the agricultural workforce. On the statewide aggregate, the agricultural enterprises will thus be compensated for their increased production costs.

It is precisely this principle that confirms the validity of the saying that when two people are doing the same thing, the result is never the same. It is, in fact, true that the prices of agricultural supplies are going up in our country and that they are growing in the West European countries as well. But what a difference there is!

Whereas our farmers are being reimbursed in the form of higher procurement prices, West European farmers have to bear the consequences of price changes. For instance, the BRITISH FARMER AND STOCKBREEDER journal writes that this year's increase of procurement prices will yield for the British farmers 3.9 percent. Production costs, on the other hand, are expected to grow 7 percent.

Similar lamentations can be encountered in the agricultural press in France, the FRG, and other Western countries. Farmers in the European West understand their work and, in terms of per-hectare and livestock yields, they are often superior to us. However, this does not help them much financially. As regards financial and social aspects, our farmers are certainly better off.

But let us return to our domestic affairs and to some details concerning the increase in procurement prices and agricultural supplies. It is natural that the increase in both these types of prices is strongly differentiated and that, by effecting this differentiation, the state pursues certain aims. We ought to call these aims to mind.

For example, from among the adjustments of the procurement prices of plant products, we should mention, above all, the markedly preferential pricing of grain crops for the food industry's needs, the procurement price of which is being raised by Kcs100 per metric ton, and of malt barley rated as first or second quality, the procurement price of which is going up by up to Kcs200 per metric ton. However, this will really have to be top quality barley because the new price adjustment also involves more rigid quality requirements.

However, much more differentiated are the newly adjusted wholesale prices of agricultural supplies. For example, the prices of spare parts will go up by an average of 4.9 percent whereas the price of diesel oil will increase by 43.2 percent and the price of natural or city gas even by 63 percent. This increase alone will force the agricultural enterprises to think twice before spending each cubic meter of natural gas and every liter of diesel oil -- not only because they are compelled to do so by the consumption limits, but by the price, which is a much stricter criterion.

The new price adjustments will thus make farmers calculate even more carefully on what they are spending their money. The new adjustment will certainly benefit those who will economically handle all production assets, produce in good quality, and wisely sell their produce. These are virtues which we urgently need in our agriculture and in the national economy as a whole.

Dailies Report on Supplement

AU251820 [Editorial Report] Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech and Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak in 21 September both carry as a special supplement the 6,000-word "Survey of Measures in the Area of Procurement Prices and Supplementary Price and Other Economic Instruments in Agriculture as of 1984." The document reviews the new wholesale and procurement prices as well as some "supplementary" measures going into effect in CSSR agriculture at the beginning of next year.

Using the same reasoning as the 21 September ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY editorial, the "Survey" first outlines the aims of the price adjustments and summarizes the most important changes in the wholesale prices of agricultural supplies and the procurement prices of agricultural produce. It stresses that, except for an annual increase in the price of diesel oil by Kcs0.2 per liter, which the agricultural enterprises must "absorb," like the organizations of all other branches of the CSSR economy, the increased production costs will be fully offset by the higher procurement prices.

The "Survey" then reviews some other "economic instruments" to be introduced in 1984. These include subsidies for flax growers, preferential pricing of fruit and vegetables supplied directly to the market, subsidies for the recipients of technical services, as well as measures aimed at bridging the gulf between the income situation of employees of cooperative and state farms. The remaining part of the document consists of charts and tables listing the new and old wholesale prices of agricultural supplies (fodder, fuels, machinery, spare parts, construction, and other materials) and the new and old procurement prices of various crops and animal products, prices that are differentiated according to quality grade, season of delivery, and farming conditions.

BRIEFS

COLOTKA, CROATIAN ENVOY MEET -- Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak Government, received in Bratislava today Ante Markovic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Croatian Socialist Republic government, and other members of the Yugoslav delegation. The two representatives discussed in a friendly conversation the possibilities of further developing the traditionally good economic relations, whose central point is in industrial cooperation and specialization, in transport and tourism. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czwch and Slovak 1200 GMT 21 Sep 83 LD]

CSSR, GDR CULTURE GROUPS -- Milan Klusak, Czech minister of culture, today received the official delegation to the Joint Czechoslovakia and GDR Days of Culture currently in our country, headed by Kurt Loeffler, state secretary for culture of the GDR. In a friendly conversation they discussed questions of mutual coopetation in culture, all preparation of significant joint actions in the coming years. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 21 Sep 83 LD]

OFFICIALS AT CRIMINALITY CONFERENCE -- A service-political aktiv meeting on the fulfillment of tasks in fighting criminality and in ensuring public order was held in Bratislava [no date given]; it was attended by Gejza Slapka, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the CPSL's Bratislava City Committee; Vratislav Vajnar, CSSR minister of interior; Stefan Lazar, Slovak minister of interior; Ladislav Sadovsky, head of a CPSL Central Committee department; and other party, state, and service representatives of the Federal and Slovak Ministries of Interior, the administration of the National Security Corps, the Bratislava City, and the West Slovak Region. The meeting formulated measures for a more efficient fight against criminality and for a further consolidation of public order. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

COMPUTER EXPERTS CONFER -- Almost 80 experts from Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR, and the CSSR attended an 11-day preparation and practical training course on microprocessor systems in Madarasz, in the Dunajska Streda District of Slovakia. The course ended on 9 September 1983 with a meeting on the use of computer technology by the universities of the socialist states. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

GAS RESERVOIR -- The second stage of the underground gas reservoir in Hrusky near Breclav was put on a trial run on 9 September, 7 weeks earlier than planned. This second stage, which was built at a cost of Kcs 146 million, will increase the daily capacity of the gas reservoir from the current 4.3 to 5.2 million cubic meters of natural gas. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

NEW TV TRANSMITTER -- The test operation of a television transmitter for the second television program started in Roznava on 12 September. It is the 13th of 19 television transmitters for the second program to be built in Slovakia between 1976 and 1990. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

HYDROGEN UNITS TO USSR -- Four complete units for the production of hydrogen with an annual output of 20,000 metric tons will be exported to the USSR between 1984 and 1986. The contract for this equipment, worth Kcs 700 million, was signed in Prague on Monday by Oldrich Kuchta, general director of Technoexport Prague, and Yevgeniy Doroshin, deputy general director of Mashinoimport Moscow. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

HONECKER ACTIVITIES AT LUTHER CEREMONIES REPORTED

DW220625 Bonn DIE WELT in German 21 Sep 83 p 4

[Hans R. Karutz article]

[Excerpt] Berlin -- On 10 November [GDR] party-state chief Erich Honecker will attend church ceremonies on the 500th anniversary of Martin Luther's birth in Eisleben, Luther's birthplace. This was reported from East Berlin. On the eve of the anniversary, a state ceremony will be held in East Berlin's "Unter den Linden" opera house, to which Honecker has also invited FRG President Karl Carstens as well as the heads of state of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the Netherlands.

As has been reported, the FRG president did not accept the invitation because of misgivings by the Federal Government that his visit to East Berlin could be interpreted by the "GDR" as a softening of its status. The reason Carstens gave was "appointment difficulties." Responsible East Berlin circles are annoyed at the negative reply by the highest ranking man in the Federal Republic. In accordance with usual practice, the invitation reportedly would not have been extended if there had not been "clear signals" in the spring -- the invitation dates back to April -- according to which Carstens had been ready to visit the other part of Berlin. The "GDR" leadership considers this to be a public affront and also notes a diplomatic loss of prestige in the West.

There are reportedly two reasons for Honecker's intention to also attend -- contrary to previous plans -- the ceremonies in Eisleben less than 24 hours after the state ceremonies on 9 November: The State Council chairman and chairman of the State Luther Committee wants to make a gesture to the Protestant Church -- a gesture of appreciation regarding the coexistence between the church and state. In addition, Honecker wants on this occasion to have an informal meeting with the new directorate of the "GDR" Church Federation on a level envisaged by protocol, something he had originally planned to do this during "Luther Day" at the Wartburg on 4 May. There has been no meeting between Bishop Johannes Hempel (Dresden) and Honecker since Hempel became chairman of the "Conference of Church Directorates."

BELGIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO HONECKER

LD222321 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and the Belgian ambassador, Dr Robert (Cie), who today presented his credentials, called for further development of the relations, which are developing positively between the GDR and Belgium. They expressed the conviction that this will be in the interests of both peoples and serve to preserve peace and detente. The ambassador conveyed greetings from the king of the Belgians, Baudouini, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

FISCHER COMMENTS ON ARRIVAL FOR UNGA SESSION

LD242346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2008 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] UN New York, 24 Sep (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, the GDR foreign minister, arrived in New York on Saturday to attend the 38th UN General Assembly. He will speak in the general debate of the General Assembly on 3 October and outline the GDR's stand on the main points on the agenda.

On his arrival at Kennedy Airport, the GDR foreign minister told journalists: "The conditions for the 38th meeting of the UN General Assembly are not good. Political and military provocations are poisoning the international climate. A dialogue is evidently not intended to develop, for the impediment placed in the way of the Soviet delegation cannot mean anything else.

The arms buildup, particularly in the nuclear field, increases the danger of a war waged with nuclear missiles, which would swiftly engulf the world. In view of this ominous development, it is the clear mission of the GDR delegation to do everything and to support everything calculated to exorcise the danger of nuclear war and to redirect international developments along a tranquil path.

In the General Assembly and its committees the GDR delegation will oppose the policy of confrontation and canvass tenaciously and fervently for trust and mutually beneficial cooperation. The GDR is a partner for all who desire peaceful coexistence. It has proved it in the 10 years of its UN membership. Our state stands firmly by the side of all who struggle for national and social liberation and have to resist neocolonialist exploitation and imperialist interference.

I feel certain that this attitude is in keeping with the expectations of the peoples and of the majority of the 158 states represented at this General Assembly."

FISCHER MEETS INDIAN DEFENSE COLLEGE DELEGATION

LD220405 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1734 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN) -- On Wednesday GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received a delegation from the National Defense College of the Republic of India, which is currently staying in the GDR. He emphasized the friendly cooperation between the two states in politics, economy, and culture. India's policy directed at peace and international security, said Fischer, is highly regarded in the GDR.

The foreign minister described the efforts, which the GDR is undertaking together with its allies, in order to defuse tensions in the international situation and to put an end to a further escalation of the arms race. The intended stationing of American nuclear attack missiles in Western Europe increases the risk of a nuclear war considerably.

Fischer described the support of the nonaligned states for peaceful cooperation between all states as encouraging for all people of good will.

The Indian delegation today also met with the defense minister, Army General Heinz Hoffmann, and the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Gerhard Schuerer.

SOVIET GDR ENVOY MEETS U.S. ENVOY IN BERLIN

LD231147 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] West Berlin, 23 Sep (ADN) -- USSR Ambassador to the GDR Vyacheslav Kochemazov, today visited U.S. Ambassador to the FRG Arthur Burns in West Berlin, in the latter's capacity as head of the U.S. Military Administration in this city. The meeting took place by mutual agreement.

HERRMANN MEETS FRG OFFICIALS, DISCUSSES MISSILES

LD221337 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1149 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 22 Sep (ADN) -- Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, and member of the GDR People's Chamber, received Eduard Lintner (CSU), member of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group in the FRG Bundestag, on Thursday. During the meeting, an open exchange of views took place on the international situation and on questions of securing peace and relations between the GDR and FRG.

Joachim Herrmann underlined the GDR's view that the FRG leadership should not evade the responsibility of doing its share to ensure that no war every again emanates from German soil. The planned siting of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons will not bring anyone in Europe, certainly not the Federal Republic, more security. The installation of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe will inevitably result in corresponding countermeasures by the Soviet Union and its allies since any shift in the existing military balance cannot and will not be tolerated. The most important thing now is to prevent a new round in the nuclear arms race.

Joachim Herrmann drew attention to the proposals by the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact which smoothed the way for solutions to outstanding problems on the basis of equality and equal security and facilitated an acceptable result at the Geneva talks.

The GDR, he said, has repeatedly stressed its readiness, on the basis of the Basic Treaty, to make headway toward solving bilateral issues between the two German states and to promote flourishing cooperation. The establishment of a highly-explosive missile fence right across the middle of Europe by installing new nuclear missiles is scarcely compatible with good-neighborly relations. The GDR does not want to burden relations but improve them. That is why it advocates serious steps toward disarmament and to improve the world political situation.

The two sides stressed the usefulness of the meeting despite differences in views. Herbert Haeber, member of the SED Central Committee; Karl Seidel, head of the Department for West Germany in the GDR Foreign Ministry; Dr Hans-Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG's Permanent Mission in the GDR; as well as Hans-Juergen Kaack, member of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, were present at the discussion.

DPA Report

LD221441 Hamburg DPA in German 1321 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] East Berlin, 22 Sep (DPA) -- Eduard Lintner, the German affairs spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, had a meeting in East Berlin today with SED Politburo member Joachim Herrmann. After the talk, Lintner said that he did not exclude consequences for intra-German relations if the West counterarms, especially as this was not being decided by the GDR alone. Lintner is at the head of a group of nine CDU/CSU deputies who began a 4-day information visit to East Berlin and other places in the GDR today.

Hans-Otto Braeutigam, head of the FRG Permanent Mission to East Berlin, also took part in the talks, at which Herrmann spoke of the connection between the political "climate" and intra-German relations. The SED now clearly wanted to more expressly counter the view that the result of the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva would have no effect on intra-German relations.

There was agreement that the current level of talks and relations between the two German states had to be maintained as stable as possible. This had to be so, Lintner emphasized to Herrmann, independently of the result of the Geneva negotiations. Herrmann expressly noted the statements by state and party leader Erich Honecker that it was difficult to reconcile "talking about easing conditions for people on the one hand while at the same time aiming new nuclear missiles at us, building a highly explosive missile fence across the center of Europe on the other."

The parliamentarians, seven of whom are members of the CSU, also intend to visit Lubben in the Spreewald, Neubrandenburg, Greifswald, Rostock and Gustrow.

SCHUERER HOLDS TALKS WITH FOREIGN OFFICIALS

Meets With Algerian Delegation

LD140117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN) -- Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, conducted a friendly discussion on Tuesday with the secretary general in the Algerian Ministry for Planning and National Development, El Hadj Hocine [title and spelling of name as received], who is heading a delegation from his ministry on a visit to the GDR. He praised Algeria's contribution in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism,and racism, and for its efforts to preserve peace and to consolidate international security, which the GDR holds in high esteem, and he underlined the GDR's viewpoint that the good cooperation currently existing in all areas should be further developed to the advantage of both sides. El Hadj Hocine expressed the Algerian Government's intention to do everything possible to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples.

One main topic of discussion was the continued strengthening of economic and trade relations between the GDR and Algeria in accordance with the agreements concluded between two states. Emphasis was placed in this respect on the efforts of both sides, which had led to a high standard in economic, industrial, and scientific-technological relations. Great attention was paid to the exchange of experiences in the management and planning of the two countries' economies.

The guest was particularly interested in how the GDR had achieved a stable, high rate of economic growth by perfecting management, planning, and economic stipulation.

During his visit to the GDR, El Hadj Hocine was also received by the minister for construction of heavy machinery and equipment, Rolf Kersten, chairman of the GDR side of the GDR-Algerian joint committee, and other figures.

Receives Ethiopian Planning Officials

LD150715 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 14 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Sep (ADN) -- The relations between the GDR and Ethiopia have developed successfully. The basis for this is provided by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between both countries that was signed by Erich Honecker and Mengistu Haile Mariam during an official friendship visit of a GDR party and state delegation to Addis Ababa in 1979.

This was noted during a friendly talk when Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received a delegation Wednesday in Berlin of Ethiopian planning officials attached to the Supreme Council of the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and of Central Planning, headed by Mersha Wodajo [spelling of name as received].

During a 2-week study visit to the GDR, the guests aquainted themselves with the realization of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress for the further development of the developed socialist society in the GDR. They held talks with leading functionaries of the party and state apparatus and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises in the Rostock and Schwerin Bezirke. The Ethiopian delegation was especially interested in the experiences in guiding and planning the national economy.

Mersha Wodajo greatly valued the results of his delegation's visit to the GDR. He emphasized that the valuable knowledge and experience that had been gained would be of great significance in the furhter construction of Socialist Ethiopia, especially in the economic development of the regions, provinces and cities. The Ethiopian ambassador to the GDR, Berhanu Jembere, took part in the talk.

Receives Mozambique Official

AU211407 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Sep 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On Monday Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Julio Zamith Carrilho, minister of public works and housing of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who as the chairman of the Mozambique side of the joint GDR-People's Republic of Mozambique Economic Committee is staying in Berlin. In the friendly talk, Gerhard Schuerer praised the struggle of the Mozambique people against the imperialist acts of aggression by the South African racist regime and counterrevolutionary gangs paid by it. He assured the guest that the GDR will continue to express solidarity, and he reaffirmed the intention to even more strongly expand the good cooperation with the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The talk was attended by Kurt Singhuber, chairman of the GDR side of the joint GDR-People's Republic of Mozambique Economic Committee and minister for ore mining, metallurgy, and potash.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS CONLCUDED IN TEHRAN

LD221354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1020 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tehran, 22 Sep (ADN) -- The economic talks between the GDR and the Islamic Republic of Iran were concluded in Tehran on Thursday. GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, Felix Meier, held talks with Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati; minister of industries, Mostafa Hashemi; economy and finance minister, Dr Hoseyn Namazi; minister of state in charge of plan and budget organizations, Dr Mohammad Taqi-Banki; roads and transport minister, Mohammad Hadinehad-Hoseyniyan; and other government members. The friendly meeting centered on questions of expanding bilateral relations. The two sides praised the results achieved so far, particularly in economic cooperation which, they agree, should be consistently further expanded. The Iranian side announced its interest in expanding cooperation with the GDR in industrialization projects in the Islamic Republic.

REAGAN'S RADIO SPEECH 'CRITICIZES' USSR

LD251425 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] President Reagan has criticized the Soviet Union for its unwillingness to accept American disarmament proposals at the Geneva talks. This was said by the American President in the radio speech addressed to the peoples of the world and first of all to the Soviet people. In this he tried to prove that the United States represents a flexible standpoint at the Geneva talks and that those proposals which would mean the best solution had been rejected earlier by the Soviet Union, because it considers them one-sided.

Reagan is going to deliver a speech in the United Nations on Monday and in that, presumably, he will again put the blame on the Soviet Union for the failure to-date at the arms limitation talks in Geneva.

'DISSERVICE' TO CALL HUNGARIANS U.S. FRIENDS

AU231142 Vienna NEUE KRONEN-ZEITUNG in German 23 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest/Vienna -- Yesterday high-ranking Hungarian diplomats reacted with deep concern to the Vienna speech of U.S. Vice President Bush in which, among other things, he praised the gradual detachment of Hungary from the Soviet predominance.

"That is the last thing we need -- to be publicly called U.S. friends," a diplomat stated. "With that they have done a disservice to us, as we now must be afraid of increased pressure from Moscow. We are not interested in declarations such as the one by Vice President Bush in Vienna."

REPORTAGE ON KADAR'S VISIT TO HELSINKI

20 Sep Dinner Toast

AU221635 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Sep 83 p 3

[Toast by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at dinner given by Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland, in his and his wife's honor at the Presidential Palace in Helsinki on 20 September: 'Janos Kadar: We Want to Live in Peace and Cooperation With Other Peoples"]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President, esteemed Mme Koivisto, ladies and gentlemen, our dear Finnish friends:

I sincerely thank you, Mr President, for your kind words to us. On behalf of myself and my wife, as well as my compatriots, I express my thanks for the invitation and the warm welcome you have accorded us. Permit me to use this opportunity to convey to you and, through you, to the friendly Finnish people the heartfelt greetings and good wishes of the Hungarian people.

Esteemed Mr President, our dear friends, I have the honor of being able to visit your beautiful country and enjoy the privilege of the hospitality of our Finnish friends, as a representative of the Hungarian People's Republic, for the third time in the last decade. I have had the opportunity to meet with Finnish leaders on several occasions in Budapest as well. The visit of Mr President and Mme Koivisto in Hungary last year is a memorable one for me.

Beyond becoming personally acquainted, which is important, the fact that one of your first visits abroad, not long after your being elected president and taking office, brought you to our country lent special significance to the visit. We regard this as proof that the cultivation of the traditionally good Hungarian-Finnish relations is continuing unabatedly. For the development of relations between our peoples, a great deal has been done by your predecessor, Mr Urho Kekkonen, a statesman who is greatly respected and appreciated also in Hungary, and numerous other eminent representatives of Finnish society also among us today.

It is pleasant for me to note that, at our first Budapest meeting, just as at our discussion today, when dealing with some very important matters, we needed few words to rapidly reach an understanding with Mr President Koivisto. There is a reason for this: The intention to expand cooperation is mutual and coincides with our peoples' wishes and endeavors.

Our dear friends, the mutual aspiration of our peoples to peace is a strong element of Hungarian-Finnish friendship. In our country and, obviously, in yours as well, issues of the international situation are at the center of people's attention. Our meeting is taking place at a time when the peoples of Europe and the world are rightly concerned over the international situation. The intensification of the arms race, the halt in detente, and the increase of tension and the consequent disorders in interstate relations are indicative of a very perilous situation. This applies particularly to Europe, which is playing a significant role from the viewpoint of international peace and security. In the first half of our century, two world wars broke out on our continent that have caused immense suffering and damage. Therefore, the European peoples and nations value very highly that the last 38 years constitute the longest peaceful period in our continent's recent history.

For us, Helsinki is not only the capital of friendly Finland, but also the city whose name is synonymous with the most noble aims of mankind for millions of people. Helsinki's name has become identified with the process, the first phase of which ended at this very city with the most extensive summit meeting of world history to date. Maintaining and strengthening the Helsinki process would be consistent with the cause of peace, understanding among peoples, and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Like other peoples, the Hungarian people wish that the weapons will remain silent. We want to live and work in peace and cooperation with other peoples. We are concerned about the danger of nuclear war, the possibility of nuclear weapons being placed in countries where there are none today, and the number of these weapons not being increased in countries where there already are some. It is necessary for the historically developed balance of power to be left intact. We regard its unilateral disruption as inadmissible from the viewpoint of both of our people's security and universal peace. Our desire is that an equal and guaranteed security on the lowest possible level of armaments should be achieved.

Together with its allies, the Hungarian People's Republic, as a member of the Warsaw Pact, has made numerous specific and well-founded proposals toward limiting and reducing armaments and consolidating peace. These are still valid. Our goal is to ensure that interstate relations return to the channel of detente and constructive cooperation. We believe that it is, as yet, not too late.

The arms race can be halted and reversed, a nuclear catastrophe is not unavoidable. However, this requires that countries, irrespective of their social systems, keeping in mind their own considerations of their policy concerning security and those of others, should do everything to promote disarmament and restore an atmosphere of trust.

We profess that peaceful competition and not weapons should decide the historical dispute between social systems. We are convinced that there is no feasible path for the survival of civilization and, indeed, mankind other than the solution of disputed issues by negotiations and the preservation and consolidation of peace.

We are gratified to acknowledge that, as a result of mutual efforts, it was possible in the end to reach agreement at the Madrid meeting, which is so significant from the viewpoint of European detente, and that a good program has come about which can contribute to an improvement of the international and the European atmosphere, an alleviatuon of the tensions present in East-West relations, and a strengthening of cooperation.

My friends, I would like to briefly say something about Hungary's position.

The more tense international atmosphere also makes people anxious in our country, but our people in concert support our country's peace policy and welcome the extensive international activity of our party, social organizations, and government which is intended to promote the cause of peace and progress.

Our domestic position is stable; purposeful creative work is in progress in our country. Our people recognize and appreciate the results of the country's social, economic, and cultural development. To retain and enhance our social achievements and overcome the impact of unfavorable world economic conditions require great efforts today. However, we are not idle. By concentrating our internal resources and through better work and a more rational management, we are striving to resolve the problems that arise from our own shortcomings and the unfavorable external conditions.

Our goal is to ensure a balanced development of the economy by continuing the transition to intensive management. Our people regard it as a valuable result that, even in the present difficult situation, we have managed to retain our country's solvency and the internal equilibrium of the economy.

Our era raises many new questions in our work in building society and economy. We are constantly seeking answers that serve the cause of progress and socialism and are consistent with domestic prerequisites and the requirements of the present era to these. It is our important objective to develop our political system and strengthen the democratic features of our social life. Increasingly broader strata of society participate in political and economic decisionmaking with regard to both local and countrywide issues. We continue our well-proven political practice, the policy of alliance, which expresses the interests of all classes and strata of society and is a pillar of our internal stability.

Mr President, the consistent activity pursued by Finland to strengthen peace and international security is highly appreciated in Hungary. We highly value your peace-loving policy and active neutrality, which constitute a positive factor in European and world politics. We value greatly the efforts made by Finland in the phases of the European security and cooperation process and, lately, also at the Madrid meeting. I can assure you that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic does everything, as you also do, to strengthen and enrich the Helsinki spirit.

Our dear friends, I would note with satisfaction that relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Finland are developing favorably even amid the international conditions that have become more difficult. Our cooperation is equally fruitful in the political, economic, cultural, and social areas. The fact that we see numerous additional unexploited opportunities, particularly in the economic area, for strengthening our friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation does not contradict this.

The awareness of our being related undoubtedly plays a large role in the favorable development of our relationship. These emotional links are increasingly enriched by our prevailing mutual interest in political, economic, and cultural contacts and, last but not least, by the fact that we speak a common language and act in the same direction with regard to issues that most preoccupy mankind. I am certain that our present meetings and the exchanges of views held at them will impart an additional impetus to the development of our relations and will further strengthen friendship between our peoples.

Janos Kadar then expressed thanks for the kind hospitality and raised his glass to the health of President Koivisto and his dear wife, as well as to the health of all those present, the prosperity of the fraternal Finnish people, and friendship and cooperation between our peoples.

Talks Summarized

LD230645 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The first secretary of the party met the leaders of the Finnish Communist Party at his residence. Janos Kadar held a cordial, comradely talk with Chairman Jouko Kajanoja, general secretary; and Arva Aalto and Aarne Saarinen, members of the Politburo.

Before leaving Finland Janos Kadar gave an interview to the News Chronicle of Finnish Television. Some summing up ideas from this follow:

[Begin Kadar recording] At the consultations here and on other occasions when talks took place there was agreement between my Finnish partners and myself in that both of us -- independently, according to our capacities, and on the international forum -- take the same stand; in other words, for detente, for peace -- or expressed in a different way, by a term used in Hungary -- for the continuation of the "Helsinki process."

We do not see solution for mankind other than the road of life, that both the small and big countries, the various social systems have to live in peace together, have to build mutually beneficially relations with each other and that the question of social system should be decided by every people themselves, that cannot be decided by any other way, healthy way, that is not a question of arms.

Well, this is what I can say, in reply, in summing up my impressions. I leave with that good feeling -- I think and my Finnish partner said it, too -- that during these 2 1/2 days we did a useful job in Helsinki. [end recording]

As an end to my report, I report that Janos Kadar has invited Mauno Koivisto, president of Finland, for an official visit to Hungary. Koivisto received the invitation with joy. Following the ceremonial departure at the airport, the first secretary of the Central Committee left for home at 1800 hours and the special plane is on the way to Budapest.

Statement on Talks

LD231327 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Helsinki, September 22 (MTI) -- As reported at the request of Finnish television and radio, Janos Kadar, the first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, gave a statement on his visit to Finland, in Helsinki Thursday.

"I am pleased to have this opportunity to discuss my important visit. It will be recalled that I arrived in Helsinki on the invitation of President Mauno Koivisto with the aim of strengthening traditional Finnish-Hungarian friendship in all possible areas and promoting wide ranging cooperation. I am happy to say that the visit was successful. In such a short time we had extremely useful talks with President Koivisto and Prime Minister Sorsa, met representatives of social and public organizations, and spent a few hours at [as received] a Finnish farmer's family.

"For me the most important aspect of the visit was the open and friendly atmosphere in which the negotiations and meetings took place, and I would like to express my gratitude to all concerned. Our negotiations touched on almost all fields of the bilateral relations, and we agreed to expand political relations, economic, cultural and inter-personal contacts. Let me add that in Hungary the relevant authorities will do everything they can to broaden cooperation with Finland in the everyday management of affairs in accordance with what we agreed on, and the same desire was expressed by our Finnish negotiating partners. I can leave for home with the assurance that Finnish-Hungarian relations are to be further developed in all spheres.

"Naturally, world affairs were discussed in our talks commensurate with their importance. After considering the fact we felt compelled to share the opinion that recently the world situation has regrettably become more tense. No adequate solution has yet been found to settle the complicated international questions through negotiations and avoid a rise in tension. We have to strive for working out formulas that are acceptable for all sides and coincide with the security interests of countries with differing social systems. The solution is not an increase in the number of weapons, but security at a lower level of armaments. Unfortunately, reality gives another picture. Let me just give one example. The unfortunate case of the South Korean airplane occurred before my depature, and -- in a manner unprecedented in the history of international contacts -- Andrey Gromyko, the head of the Soviet delegation to attend the session of the UN General Assembly, was hindered from travelling to the meeting. Let us not go into details for such topics were not in the centre of our negotiations. But let us go back and say Finnish and Hungarian interests are also identical on the most important issues of world affairs. They both want peace and detente and want to live in peace.

"According to Hungarian assessment Finalnd's positive international role is important. It was not accidental but necessary that in 1975 Helsinki hosted the international meeting which not only put an end to the cold war but signified the start of a new, highly important phase of world politics. I and my Finnish negotiating partners agreed that we should act in international forums with common aims but separately, with our own means. The common aims are detente and peace or, as we put it in Hungary, the continuation of the Helsinki process. Mankind, in my view, has only one way to go and that is the path of life. Countries small and big, states with differing social systems should all peacefully coexist. We have to establish reciprocally useful relations independently of social systems that are each country's choice.

"I am about to leave home [as received] with the reassuring thought -- which I share with my Finnish negotiating partners -- that we have done useful work in Helsinki during this two and a half days. It has been shown once again that both countries cherish a common origin, as for millions of people Finnish-Hungarian friendship is a reality. We are both striving for the promotion of Finnish-Hungarian relations and the consolidation of peace and are acting in accordance with the will of our public.

"Let me express my heartfelt good wishes to the Finnish people. I wish them the same as I wish the Hungarian people -- the prosperity that comes from honest work and the enjoyment of the fruits of their labour in peace. May Finland prosper and Finnish-Hungarian friendship be strengthened," concluded the first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

Helsinki Coverage of Visit

For Helsinki Domestic Service coverage of state and party leader Janos Kadar's visit to Finland, including his talks with President Mauno Koivisto and Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen and his dinner speech concerning Finnish-Hungarian relations, see the Nordic Affairs section, Finland subsection of the 21 and 23 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

LOSONCZI DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK FOR UN SESSION

LD250915 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Pal Losonczi has left for New York. The president of the Presidential Council is going to take part in the meeting of heads of states and governments initiated by the Indian prime minister, the present chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. In addition, Pal Losonczi will also take part in the work of the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

KADAR, LOSONCZI ADDRESS PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

LD232222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] The Presidential Council has called the National Assembly together for 20 October.

Janos Kadar briefed the Presidential Council in its session this morning on his consultations in Finland. He stated that the coincidence of Hungarian and Finnish interests in the most important international questions contributes to mutual understanding and to both peoples' struggle for detente and peace. The Presidential Council approved the briefing.

Pal Losonczi reported on the Burmese president's visit to Hungary. On the basis of a Council of Ministers report, the Presidential Council has issued a decree on the establishment of an independent teachers' training college in Zambek.

As a result of National Assembly deputies seats falling vacant in four election districts, local elections will be held on 26 November. The Presidential Council also decided on appointments, released some judges and appointed others.

WARSAW NOTES REAGAN'S VOA SPEECH TO SOVIETS

LD251325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has made a speech from the Washington studio of the Voice of America to the Soviet nation in which he recalled every aspect of his country's stance to date on the limitation of nuclear armaments, including Euromissiles.

REPRESENTATIVES TO ATTEND UN, NONALIGNED MEETINGS

Olszowski on UN Session

LD232027 Warsaw PAP in English 1435 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 23 Sept -- Member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Olszowski has made the following statement for the POLISH PRESS AGENCY, PAP, before his departure for New York to attend the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly:

The session's course and results cannot but be weighed down by the present tense international situation. It is a consequence of the imperialist policy of stepping up the arms race, of ideological confrontation and anti-communist hysteria. This policy does tremendous harm to the peaceful cooperation of nations and to international understanding. The refusal of the right to a free and secure access to the U.N. headquarters to the first vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, who is one of the co-founders and seniors of the body, Andrey Gormyko, is the latest manifestation of it. This "unprecedented precedence" is a manifestation of hostility and inhospitality, said Stefan Olszowski, adding that the United States thus infringed upon the agreement of 1947 stipulating a free access to the U.N. This duty, foreseen by law, has been disrespected, said Olszowski.

The participation in the session has a special dimension for the Polish delegation, parallel to the first works, it is planned to hold a meeting, on the initiative of the non-aligned countries which are chaired by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, of a group of heads of states and governments to be devoted to the discussion of ways of solving the main issues of the present-day world. Poland has also been invited to take part in the meeting. The agreement of Poland's President of the Council of State Prof. Henryk Jablonski to attend this meeting in New York bears out the importance which Poland has been attaching for years to the cooperation with the movement of the non-aligned countries in favour of improving the climate in the world.

Much heartening is the perspective that the constructive voice of the socialist countries and of a great number of non-aligned countries will resound at the session with force and determination.

On the Polish part, together with the remaining states of the socialist commonwealth, we will give priority in New York to the matters of peace, avoidance of war, particularly of a nuclear war, as well as to international security, checking the arms race and taking disarmament steps and putting out conflicts and tensions. The socialist countries are coming to the session with concrete and realist proposals contained in the joint documents adopted this year in Prague and Moscow, and oriented towards strengthening equal and common security of states.

These proposals are enriched by the new and weighty initiative of the general secretary of the CPSU CC, chairman of the Supreme Soviet, Yuriy Andropov, on the conclusion of a treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from outer space to the earth.

The voice of the Polish delegation on the other important issues of our globe, including Europe, will not be lacking either. Among them i.a. is the resolute opposition to the plans to deploy in Western Europe any new American intermediate range nuclear rockets. Upon this hinges the atmosphere of international relations in Europe and the world. Mankind needs an improvement of this atmosphere. The United Nations, which remains to be the most universal forum for international dialogue, has an enormous role to play in these matters.

Jablonski To Attend Sessions

LD232002 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, will go to New York to the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. He will also attend a summit proposed by Indira Gandhi, chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement. Representatives of several dozen states will discuss the methods of resolving major problems of the contemporary world. The fact that Poland has been invited to the New York meeting constitutes an expression of appreciation for Poland's peaceful policy and constructive contribution to UN activities. The participation of the chairman of the Council of State is proof of the significance Poland attaches to the role of cooperation with nonaligned countries, especially in the sphere of strengthening peace.

Jablonski, Olszowski Arrival

LD260844 Warsaw PAP in English 0705 GMT 26 Sep 83

[Report by PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York 25 Sept. -- Polish Council of State President Professor Henryk Jablonski arrived in New York on Sunday afternoon to take part -- at the invitation of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who heads the movement of the non-aligned countries -- in a meeting of the heads of states and governments which will be held on the first week of the general debate of the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The president of the Council of State will deliver -- on behalf of the Polish People's Republic -- a speech during the general debate of the present session.

Henryk Jablonski's stay in New York is an evidence of the appreciation for the Polish foreign policy serving consolidation of peace and international security, development of cooperation between states with different social and political systems. It also underscores the importance attached by our country to the goals and principles of the U.N. Charter, viewing it as an important instrument of shaping the policy of peaceful coexistence.

In his travel to New York Henryk Jablonski was accompanied by Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who heads the Polish delegation for the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

At New York's J.F. Kennedy Airport, the Polish statesmen were greeted by employees of the Polish diplomatic missions in Washington and New York, led by the head of the Polish mission at the United Nations Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf.

SUMMARY OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF WEEK

LD252144 Warsaw PAP in English 2002 GMT 25 Sep 83

["Looking Back at Last Week" -- PAP headline; by Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Warsaw 25 Sept -- Further course of the process of normalization in this country will depend to an ever greater extent on economic results. This assertion was the leit motif of many meetings of political, social and economic organizations held over the past week in Poland.

These meetings included another periodical consultation of first PUWP secretaries from over 200 key factories from all over Poland held at the headquarters of the PUWP CC here.

During that consultative meeting representative for the moods of the main economic activists debaters voiced their cautious optimism as to economic prospects of individual plants, production branches and the entire country.

This optimism stems from concrete economic effects in factories and the initiation of the economic reform in them sometimes with great difficulties. Although this is a very difficult and complex question full of various conflicts, it is the basic action on which all thinking forces in Poland set their hopes to really get this country out of the crisis and lay down foundations for the future economic development.

The close linking of the amount of wages to concrete effects of work, its productivity and the quality of production must be an indispensable condition for the success of the reform, said representatives of enterprises.

As can be seen already from the summing up of previous weeks, there are many signs confirming improvement in general state of the economy. Positive phenomena increasingly take the upper hand over the negative ones. The published statistical data make it possible to draw a conclusion that it is feasible not only to reach but also to exceed the planned volume of the total industrial production.

On the other hand, the pace of changes in the structure of production is unsatisfactory. Considerable improvement in switching over enterprises to manufacture means of production for agriculture was attained. However, progress in the production of industrial consumer durables is insufficient.

As compared with the past year, the market situation is generally better because the quantitative supplies of industrial durables to the market rose by 11 per cent. Nevertheless, they do not satisfy the needs.

The struggle against inflation remains one of the main objectives of the economic policy of the party and the state. The government made decisions aimed to reduce excessive flow of money to the market. The rigours in expenditures from the state budget, especially on the administration, were increased and the principles of taxing private enterprises were sharpened. The scope of the operation of the equalizing tax on high incomes was widened.

There will be no rises of official prices till the end of this year, which was announced in a special PAP communique. At the beginning of the next year, the necessity of changing the retail food prices is inevitable. This is a direct consequence of the new purchase prices of the agricultural produce that was shifted in time by the entire half year for social reasons. Proposals for changing prices and a concept of compensations for people with the lowest incomes will be published and become the subject of public debate.

Obstacles to the implementation of the economic reform stem also from not always consistent changes in the assumptions of the reform itself.

The debaters at the PUWP CC meeting pointed, for example, to cases of some voivodships where one cannot change a job without the consent of an employment agency. Personnel difficulties grow in some factories. That is why the problems of employing Polish citizens abroad were the main subject examined by the PUWP CC's International Commission. Now, about 95,000 Polish citizens are working abroad through Polish institutions.

The debaters said that this kind of employment cannot develop at the expense of the national economy. The sending of specialists abroad should take place in a controlled way and contribute to increasing the exports of Polish goods and services to countries that are interested in these exports.

Last week, examined were also assumptions of the 1984 Central Plan for Agriculture and Food Economy. The assumptions strive to make the next year another step to attain Poland's food self-sufficiency.

Thanks to a relatively favourable situation of agriculture this year (good crops of cereals and oleaginous plants, good crops of beets, potatoes and fodders) there is a plan to bring about upward tendencies in the pig population, to raise the productivity of the soil and to increase the deliveries of almost all foodstuffs to the market, with the exception of meat.

At the end of the week, the PUWP CC Political Bureau and the Government Presidium confirmed their stand on the unions, stressing significance of their strength, autonomy and self-governance.

The Political Bureau and the Government Presidium decided that the conditions had already matured for the Polish trade union movement to be represented already this year in the social economic council at the Sejm and in the commission for the reform.

'SZAFIR 83' EXERCISES VIEWED BY WORKERS

LD231754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Exercises code-named "Szafir 83," organized in the year of the 40th anniversary of the Polish People's Army, are coming to an end on the training ground of the Pomeranian Military District. Representatives of the working class, miners, steelworkers, dockyard workers, and farmers were guests of the soldiers at the exercises. They acquainted themselves with the life and training of the Army in conditions of field exercises. They also witnessed combat excercises in which tankmen, gunners, and soldiers from the Coast Defense Units took part.

Deputy National Defense Ministers General Zbigniew Nowak and General Mieczyslaw Obiedzinski, and representatives of the Command Staff of the Pomeranian Military District and the Air Force were present at the meetings between workers and farmers and soldiers.

CEAUSESCU'S ENVOY DELIVERS LETTER TO QADHDHAFI

LD251538 Tripoli JANA in English 1432 GMT 25 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulhijja 18,Sep 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- The personal envoy of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania left Tripoli this morning after ending a visit to the Jamahiriyah during which he delivered a letter to the revolution's leader from President Ceausescu on the dangerous situation in the Middle East as a result of U.S. imperialist intervetion. In a statement to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY'scorrespondent, the Romania presidential envoy expressed great happiness for his visit to the Jamahiriyah and pointed to the Libyan Arab people's giant successes in all fields. He said relations between the Jamahiriyah and Romania require [word indistinct] within one year, [words indistinct] both countries are in agreement on several courrent world issues.

MANESCU MEETS UK GOVERNMENT, PARTY LEADERS

Received by Thatcher

AU241222 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] London AGERPRES 23/9/83 -- During the visit he is paying to Great Britain at the invitation of the country's government, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met with Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of Great Britain.

Cordial greetings and best wishes of good health and happiness were conveyed on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the duke of Edinburgh just as to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, as well as wishes of progress and prosperity to the British people. The British prime minister thanked for the message and wishes and requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes, and the Romanian people wishes of prosperity. The prime minister recalled the state visit President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu paid to Great Britain in June 1978 and the talks held on the occasion on a series of current international questions.

During the talk, which passed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual esteem and understanding, the evolution was approached of the Romanian-British relations in various fields. In that context, it was stressed that the summit meetings would further be a decisive factor of manysidedly developing bilateral relations, stress being also laid on the need to develop contacts and consultations at all levels and in all fields of mutual interest.

Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that the longstanding relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian people and the British people witnessed an ascending course on multiple planes. The determination of the two countries was reiterated to expand mutually advantageous bilateral relations in all fields, particular emphasis being placed on the need for expanding political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations.

The interview occasioned an exchange of opinions on current international issues, on those related to the building of European security and cooperation in particular. The conclusion with positive results of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was hailed and the importance was stressed of the decision to convene a conference on confidence-building, security, and disarmament in Europe.

Aspects regarding the need to achieve disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, to adopt understandings conducive to the halting of the deployment of new medium-range missiles, to the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, to the elimination of all nuclear weapons from the continent, to make sustained efforts to promote detente, security in the world were also approached.

The importance was stressed of reducing military expenditures, especially by the most powerfully armed states, and of using the funds thus released for socioeconomic development, for the socioeconomic development of the developing countries included. The importance was emphasized of establishing a broader collaboration among all the nations of the world to the end of settling conflicts by peaceful means, by negotiations exclusively, of ensuring a climate of peace and international understanding. The interview was attended by Vasile Gliga, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Great Britain.

Meets With Foot, Howe

AU241537 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1458 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] London AGERPRES 24/9/1983 -- Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, met with Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party of Great Britain. Warm greetings were exchanged on the occasion between RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu and the leader of the Labour Party of Great Britain.

Aspects were approached during the interview of the relations of collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Labour Party, just as current international questions. Both sides stressed the wish to further develop the relations between the two parties for the benefit of the manysided development of the Romanian-British relations.

As for the situation in Europe, the hope was expressed that the conclusion of the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation on the continent with positive results, and the decision made to convene a conference on confidence-building, security, and disarmament in Europe would mark a new stage in the policy of detente, peace, and collaboration on the continent and throughout the world.

Likewise, the need was stressed for intensified efforts by all the political, progressive, democratic forces in the struggle for halting the arms race, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the cessation of the deployment of new medium-range missiles, the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in piace, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order, for a broad international collaboration and understanding. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Manea Manescu also met with Geoffrey Howe, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, with whom he approached aspects of the Romanian-British relations. Reference was made particularly to the need for expanding political relations, the importance of capitalizing the possibilities of developing and diversifying economic relations, commercial exchanges, industrial, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation between Romania and Great Britain.

Current international issues were approached, special attention being paid to the questions related to the situation in Europe. The need was emphasized for the European states to work for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for the development of the policy of collaboration, peace and security on the continent and in the world.

A meeting also took place with representatives of the British industry. Organized under the auspices of the Confederation of British Industry, the meeting occasioned an approach to aspects of the collaboration between British companies and Romanian enterprises, with a view to expanding economic relations, cooperation in production, in aviation industry, electrical engineering, chemistry, oil industrial and other domains of mutual interest.

ROMANIAN-TRANSYLVANIAN UNIFICATION REVIEWED

AU251427 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1315 GMT 24 Sep 83

["The Ideal of Unity -- Supreme Ideal in the History of the Romanian People" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/9/1983 -- Under this title, SCINTEIA daily of September 24, runs an article by Silviu Achim opening the series devoted to the forthcoming anniversary of the historical act of December 1, 1918, the union of Transylvania and Romania, which marked the formation of the unitary Romanian national state.

The article says, among other things, that the justice of history triumphed 65 years ago. Unnatural frontiers were wiped out then, which had separated brothers from brothers the Carpathians becoming also from a political point of view what they have always been -- not a separating rock wall, but a linking bridge, the backbone of one and the same people. Those who united on that day were the sons of the same people, speaking the same language, sharing the same customs and traditions, the same troubled yet proud history, the same hopes, the same needs to cater for and the same interests to defend.

The union of December 1, 1918 was an act of historical justice since it had long been alive in the people's hearts and deeply rooted in their minds. Circumstances had forced the Romanians to live apart. The ideal of ancient Dacia which had been built by the genius of Burebista and ennobled to eternity by the sacrifice of Decebalus, the king-hero, had never faded. Learned men worked and toiled for the union, and whatever part of the country where they lived and created, their writings were addressed in fact to all the Romanians. It is mainly in the minds of ordinary people that the union lived on.

Acting as one man and one heart, the Romanian people proved stronger than the manoeuvers and the reluctance of great empires, succeeding, on January 24, 1859, in giving a political status to what had long been a sheer reality in their consciousness: the union of the two sister-principalities of Walachia and Moldavia. Through unitary action, as one man, the Romanian under foreign domination succeeded, in the autumn of 1918, in overthrowing the old political and administrative Habsburg structures in Transylvania, enstating their own political rule, as masters of their old land. In doing so, they were showing the world that they no longer wished and could live within the old state boundaries which stifled their national being, forcing them to spend their strength and creative power on safeguarding their nation threatened by foreign rule. They wanted to build the new, united Romania on the foundation of national equality, mutual respect, brotherly cooperation, calling on the Magyars, Szecklers, and Saxons, on all those whom life had settled on the Romanian land, to join them in their struggle for the country's progress, for all her sons' progress. That was what the workers, peasants and intellectuals gathered in Alba Iulia thought, and historical decisions were taken in that spirit at the beginning of December 1918.

History has proved that they were right, since in united Romania, the strength has increased tenfold of those yearning for a new, better and more just world, since, led by an experienced and clear-sighted leader, the Communist Party, the working people were to write new pages of revolutionary heroism, of ardent patriotism in the national history, of high responsibility for their country's destiny, waging many a battle to overthrow the system based on exploitation, embarking then on the road opened in August 1944, towards building socialism. In the years of socialist construction, deep-going revolutionary changes took place which altogether changed the look of the country, as well as the people's life. The people became the only holder of state power, the only master of its destiny. All these changes provided a new basis, an unswerving force to the most sacred asset of the Romanian people -- national independence and unity. Favourable conditions were created, by ensuring fully equal rights to all the country's sons, regardless of their nationality, by powerfully developing the economy of all the regions of the country, for the equal and full assertion of the personality, creativity and constructive innovations of all the citizens of this country. A wide democratic framework, unique of its kind, ensured for all the citizens direct access to work, education, social, and political life, to the elaboration of the Romanian party and state policy, to finding solutions to public matters.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE ON SAUDI NATIONAL DAY

AU230825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/9/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania sent a telegram to King Fahd ibn 'Abd Al'aziz al-Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia, that reads: On the National Day of the Hashemite Kingdom of Saudi Arabia I am particularly pleased to address you cordial personal happiness as also peace and progress to the Saudi people.

ANDREI RECEIVES SFRY"S SAWPY PRESIDENT

AU221828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1753 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/9/1983 -- Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei received on September 22 Jovan Dejanovic, president of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, now on a visit to Romania at head of a delegation. Stress was laid during the interview on the relations of close friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, which witnessed an upward course over recent years on the basis of the understandings covenanted at top level. The joint wish was also expressed to further expand and deepen those relations, to amplify and diversify the manysided cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia. Opinions were also exchanged on current international issues.

MPR'S BATMONH RECEIVES DEPUTY PREMIER FAZEKAS

AU241728 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1644 GMT 24 Stp 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (AGERPRES) -- 24/9/1983 -- Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the MPRP, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, received Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, head of the Romanian delegation to the Seventh Session of the Romanian-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration.

The interview occasioned an exchange of warm greetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, and Yumjaagyin Tsedenbal, general secretary of the CC of the MPRP, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

OPREA MEETS WITH JUNBLATT IN DAMASCUS

AU241530 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1506 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/9/1983 -- Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, met in Damascus with Walid Junblatt, president of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon. On the occasion, Walid Junblatt requested that Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, be conveyed warm greetings and feelings of gratitude for his concerns over and efforts towards the settlement of the complicated problems in the Middle East, towards the normalization of the situation in Lebanon.

During the interview the need was stressed for everything possible to be done so that the Israeli troops withdraw from Lebanon as soon as possible, the national independence, sovereignty and unity, the territorial integrity of that country be guaranteed. The need was also highlighted for an immediate ceasefire, under the current circumstances, for a broad reconciliation of all the political forces in Lebanon, for ensuring peace and quiet to that heavily tried people. The interview passed in warm, friendly atmosphere.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FINLAND

AU231847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Helsinki AGERPRES 23/9/1983 -- The 13th session of the Joint Romanian-Finnish Commission of Trade and Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation took place in Helsinki. New possibilities were analyzed on the occasion of further increasing and diversifying bilateral economic exchanges, and measures were set to expand economic cooperation between Romania and Finland, as well as cooperation on third markets. Representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland attended the ceremony of the signing of the protocol of the session. The Romanian delegation had an interview with Seppo Lindblom, minister of trade and industry.

SWEDISH PEACE DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

AU231838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/9/1983 -- A delegation of the Peace Committee of Sweden, made up of Lotta Johnsson, member of the committee's executive, and Leif Tornlund, member of the editorial board of the PEACE AND SOLIDARITY newspaper edited by the Peace Committee of Sweden, visited Romania. The guests had talks at the National Peace Committee, the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the editorial board of Weekly LUMEA and the Teleorman County Council of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] and toured industrial, farming, socio-cultural and touristic units.

During the interviews, they exchanged views and information about the role of the peace movements, of public opinion in the promotion of the cause of international peace and collaboration, in the struggle for the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament.

MEETINGS HELD ON PEACE, DISARMAMENT

AU241223 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/9/1983 -- Big meetings took place in Romania's main towns on September 23 devoted to peace and disarmament, opening the series of events arranged on a local and national plane under the programme and appeal of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front adopted by the representatives of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] member organizations gathered in Bucharest.

In Iasi, an important economic, cultural, and scientific centre in the eastern part of Romania, over 6,000 students, teaching staff, scientific researchers, working people of various professions, young and old took part in a meeting. They carried panels on which one could read "No to Missiles in Europe", "Disarmament-Peace" and scanned slogans calling on peoples to rally in the struggle for the cessation of the arms race, for peace and collaboration, for a better and more just world. Representatives of public and youth organizations, deputies, professors, and students voiced the Romanian people's will of peaceful and collaboration with all the nations of the world.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL -- By presidential decree Comrade Gheorghe Apostol was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Federal Republic of Brazil, replacing Comrade Nicolae Ghenea. [Text] [Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 13 Sep 83 p 5 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO VIETNAM -- By a presidential decree Comrade Constantin Potinga was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, replacing Comrade Ion Medrea, who was recalled to the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Sep 83 p 5 AU]

BULGARIAN EMBASSY PARTY -- On the 39th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria on 9 September 1984, Bulgarian Ambassador to Bucharest Todor Stoychev Todorov gave a cocktail party on 8 September, which was attended by Comrades Ilie Verdet, Stefan Birlea, Ion M. Nicolae, Tamara Dobrin, Iosif Uglar, Trandafir Cocirla, Ion Catrinescu, Mihai Nicolae, Constantin Oancea, Gheorghe Gomoiu, and others. [Summary] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 83 p 7 AU]

AGRICULTURAL TALKS WITH USSR -- Comrade Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, on 4 September received a Soviet agricultural delegation led by G. D. Zakharov, director of the "Dawn of Communism" Sovkhoz near Moscow, which is visiting our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. The two sides discussed questions linked to the organization and remuneration of work in cooperative and state agricultural units, as well as other aspects of Romanian-Soviet cooperation in this field. [Text] [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 5 Sep 83 p 5 AU]

'FURTHER AGGRAVATION' OF U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

AU231648 Belgrade Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow is rejecting in advance the proposals which U.S. President Reagan will announce at the UN General Assembly session. Here is a report by permanent correspondent Radivoj Kabrenovic.

This is done because, as Soviet Premier Tikhonov said today, Washington is openly searching for causes for a further aggravation of international relations. In an interview to the Austrian newspaper, ARBEITER ZEITUNG, Tikhonov sharply blamed the present course of the Washington administration and noted that it strives in an atmosphere of tension to realize global diktats in international relations and a gigantic program of preparations for an absolute military superiority in the world.

Marshal Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army, addressed even harsher words at Washington, saying that in recent years American activities remind one very much of the activities of fascism in the thirties. Such sharp accusations from such a high level have not been heard for a long time in Moscow, and they undoubtedly signify a further aggravation of relations between Moscow and Washington.

TECHNICAL COMMENTS ON KAL PLANE DOWNING

AU231739 [Editorial Report] Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 17 September on page 18 carries an 1,100-word article by Janez Kovacic entitled "Did the Trojan Horse Not Reach Its Destination?" examining some more questions about the downed KAL Boeing 747 on the basis of opinions by air traffic controllers at Brnik Airport. According to them, it is "nothing new" for pilots to try to take short cuts to save fuel; "one could say" that the KAL pilot was very much at home on this route and that, while he was thus possibly trying to save fuel, "he was carried a little too far to the right, which was fateful."

Kovacic explains how pilots have to estimate their fuel consumption and concludes that because of high fuel prices "the possibility of his saving fuel is not all that incredible."

The idea that the big airliner was involved in photographic espionage seems to Kovacic "at first sight somewhat ridiculous," because of satellites and other means. "If we, nevertheless, seriously examine this possibility, it may be much more probable that the plane tested the flexibility of Soviet defense and thus carried out the role of a Trojan horse." The pilot is said to have reported a few minutes before he was shot down that he was "on course," and this is said to have been meant for the RC-135 spy plane. "If the report was really meant for the spy plane, which was supposed to have shadowed the jumbo jet and thus registered whatever is of interest to the military, it is unusual that the report was not in code," Kovacic remarks.

"Of course the use of airliners for spy purposes is nothing very new," Kovacic says. Both the Soviet Union and the United States are not innocent in this respect. A U.S. airliner was taking photographs of South African military installations a few years ago, and Aeroflot planes often used to "lose their way" over the United States. It is said that Cuban planes flying to Canada "almost regularly 'lose their way.'"

In conclusion Kovacic deals with the allegations that the fact that the KAL pilot was formerly an Air Force pilot "is supposedly sufficient reason for his decision to undertake a military task under the guise of a civilian pilot. All the world airlines obtain a great majority of their pilots from air force ranks and, therefore, airliners are piloted by innumerable former colonels, majors, and the like. It is the same thing in our country, for over 80 percent of the JAT and Inex-Adria pilots used to wear military uniforms ...," Kovacic concludes.

FINANCE SECRETARY LEAVES FOR WORLD BANK TALKS

LD221550 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, September 22 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav finance secretary, Joze Florijancic and the governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, Radovan Makic, left for Washington today (Thursday) to attend the annual assembly of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association. The annual meeting of the governors of these international organizations will be preceded by meetings of the inter-governmental group for monetary questions of 24 developing countries. During its stay in Washington the Yugoslav delegation will also have bilateral meetings with representatives of these international organisations.

This year's assembly is held after Yugoslavia's highly successful cooperation with the International Bank and the International Monetary Fund in the past year. Loans worth about 900 million dollars for the financing of priority economic projects whose realisation should contribute to the implementation of the long-term economic stabilisation programme, have been granted by the World Bank.

MAMULA RETURNS FROM SCANDINAVIAN VISIT

LD241755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1306 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, today returned from his working visit to the Armed Forces of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. During his stay in these friendly countries Adm Branko Mamula met with his hosts and held talks which are of importance for the further promotion of relations and cooperation between our countries and armed forces.

CPC Study Delegation Departs After Visit

LD242328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 24 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Sep (TANJUG) -- A CPC study delegation, led by He Jingzhi, a member of the Central Committee and deputy director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, left Belgrade today. The delegation was in our country on the basis of the cooperation program between the LCY and the CPC.